

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 29th March, 1882.

POLITICAL.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* of the 22nd March states that in the time of Charles I., the English Parliament wanted to take the administration in its hands and to limit the powers of the King; but Charles I. was opposed to make any concessions. The same is the state of affairs at present in Egypt. The newly-established Parliament in Egypt wishes to have full powers bestowed upon it, and Taufiq Pasha, the Khedive, who is not an obstinate and narrow-minded prince like Charles I., is willing to grant its just demands, but the foreign usurpers are opposed to any alteration. We are ashamed to declare that these foreign usurpers are England and France. Mr. Gladstone is famous for his philanthropy and love of liberty. He made Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro independent of Turkey. It may be asked why does he not show the same sympathy for Egypt? The fact of the matter is that he was not actuated by motives of philanthropy in securing autonomy for the three Turkish provinces in question, but he could not bear to see an Asiatic rule over a Christian people. Moreover, it should be observed that Egypt is as it were a key to India, and therefore British

Statesmen have always been anxious to obtain possession of that country. They have hitherto refrained from seizing that fertile country simply through fear of France. Last year England instigated France to seize Tunis. Her secret object in doing this was, that while France was busy in war with Tunis, she could occupy Egypt, or at all events strengthen her influence there. But the States in Northern Africa saw through the evil designs of England and France and at once placed themselves on their guard. Tripolis acknowledged the suzerainty of the Sultan. The Egyptians began to suspect all the British and French officers in their country. The army besieged the Khedive's palace, and compelled him to agree to give the people a share in the administration of the country. Nobar Pasha was dismissed from the office of Wazir and Sharif Pasha was appointed in his place, and members were elected for Parliament. As soon as England and France heard of the appointment of Sharif Pasha as Wazir, they sent a threatening note to Egypt. But the other European Powers told them that they had no power to interfere in the affairs of Egypt without the consent of all the European Powers. This brought England and France to their senses. Lord Granville remained quiet, and M. Gambetta resigned. The Parliament of Egypt desired to revise the parliamentary law. It wanted to insert a provision in the law to the effect that the finances of the country shall be under its control, and that it will also have the power to make laws and appoint ministers. Sharif Pasha did not think it wise to bestow so great power on the parliament as it was still in its infancy, and especially as it was under the influence of the Military. The Parliament, with the aid of the army, compelled Sharif Pasha to tender his resignation, and asked Mahmúd Sami Barodi to form a new Ministry. All real power is in the hand of Árabi Bey. We highly approve of the policy which the new Ministry has declared its intention to pursue. The relations of Egypt with foreign Powers, which are based on justice, will be

respected, but no unjust foreign interference will be tolerated, and especially efforts will be made to improve the internal administration of the country and to encourage the spread of education, agriculture, and trade. We think that all men, except those whose eyes have been blinded by selfishness, will sympathise with these noble objects of the Egyptian Ministry. We congratulate Arabi Bey on the success that has hitherto attended the efforts that he has been making for the good of his country. The resignation of their posts by the French Controllers shows that English and French intrigues will never succeed owing to his vigilance. But at the same time we ought not to be blind to the danger which is incidental to military despotism. We hope Arabi Bey's intentions are good and patriotic and he will not abuse his power.

The *Anjumani-i-Panjáb* (Lahore) of the 22nd March

Circulation,
425 copies.

The Khan of Lalpura and the Amir. states:—We told the Khan of Lalpura that he was a subject of the Amir of Kabul, and therefore we do not approve of the answers given by him to the Amir's letters. At last he has expressed his readiness to go to Kabul. But looking at the illtreatment of our friends at Kandahar by the Amir, and at his recent tyrannical proceedings at Kabul, we do not think it wise to leave the Khan of Lalpura to his tender mercies. It is necessary that we should ask the Amir to forgive the faults which the Khan might have committed, and to show indulgence to him. We should see that he is in no way dishonoured by the Amir, both because he rendered good services to us during the late war, and because his dishonour would lower our prestige on the frontier.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Vritta Dhārā* (published in Maráthi at Dhár) of the 20th March publishes the substance of the Resolution of the Bombay Government in regard to the future

The establishment of a Council of Regency at Kolhapur.

Circulation,
225 copies.

administration of Kolhapur, and approves of the establishment of a Regency there to conduct the administration. Raja Jaya Singh Rao Kagalkar will be appointed Regent, and the Diwan, the Chief Judge, and the chief revenue officer, will assist him as councillors in managing the affairs of the State. We doubt the wisdom of the appointment of the three chief officers of the State as members of the Regent's Council. It would have been better if independent men had been appointed members.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
84 copies.

The *Ahsan-ul-Akhbar* (Amroha) of the 23rd March, in commenting on the new budget, expresses satisfaction at the relief given to the agricultural classes by the remission of the patwari cess. Further, the editor remarks that the salt tax has been reduced, and the cotton import duties have been abolished, but the license tax and the famine cess have been retained. It is useless to say anything about the abolition of the cotton duties. The abolition of these duties is due to a desire on the part of the Liberal Government to win the good will of Manchester. The late Conservative Government had remitted a portion with the same object. It does not become the British Government to adopt such mischievous measures, while it declares that it rules over India only for her own benefit. The reduction of the salt tax shows that Major Baring is not acquainted with the sentiments and feelings of the natives. He has equalized the tax in the different provinces by lowering the amount. But he should have equalized it by raising the tax, and should have devoted the increase in the salt revenue to the abolition of the license tax and the famine cess. The salt tax is not felt, while the license tax and the famine cess press severely on the traders and the agricultural classes. Raja Shiva Prasad approved of the reduction of the salt tax and the retention of the license tax, and admired the whole budget. His conduct

on this occasion shows what the object of the Government is in appointing additional Members to the Legislative Council. The remarks made by the *Pioneer* about him in its issue of the 14th March are perfectly just.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore) of the 22nd March expresses

Circulation,
1,800 copies.

The acquittal of Sardar Muhammad Haiyāt Khān. great satisfaction at the acquittal of Muhammad Hayāt Khān and thanks the Government for it. Looking at the articles published by the *Pioneer*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Statesman*, and the *Anjuman-i-Panjāb* against him, there was little hope that he would be acquitted. The *Anjuman-i-Panjāb*, which is supported by the Panjabis and professes to be their friend, went to the length of saying that if he were acquitted, he would demand the grant of that jagir which General Roberts had promised to him at Kabul. Obviously his acquittal is not due to any indulgence on the part of Government. The Government has acquitted him because it has been convinced of his innocence. But the *Pioneer*, to which his acquittal must be a cause of great shame, has invented a strange story. Our contemporary has given out that as the Amīr refused to send the Kabul witnesses, the Government has been obliged to abandon the prosecution of the case! Now, is it possible to conceive that the Amīr might have refused to send the witnesses, and that the Government might have been induced to quash all proceedings and to acquit and reinstate Muhammad Haiyat Khan simply owing to the absence of Afghan witnesses?

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 23rd March states

Circulation,
480 copies.

The same.

that Sardar Muhammad Haiyāt Khān was generally believed to be innocent from the outset, and the whole native public sympathised with him and regarded his case as a national one. We heartily congratulate him and the whole nation on his acquittal. We also offer our thanks to Government. It made a very thorough enquiry into this case. In fact

enquiries were not instituted once but several times, and this roused suspicions in the minds of the natives. We should now think that the Government made such a strict investigation in order that it might not be charged with showing the least indulgence to the accused. The Kabul witnesses were personally present at the preliminary enquiry held at Peshawar, and although they did not come to attend the second trial that was intended to be held, they were examined at Kabul by the Amir, and their statements were forwarded by him to the Government. We hope that the Government will now bestow some reward on him in recognition of his faithful services. (The *Rafáh-i-Ám* of the 22nd March expresses joy at Muhammad Haiyát Khán's acquittal, praises Lord Ripon for his justice, and remarks that his prosecution was due to the jealousy of some young European officers who could not bear to see him holding a post higher than they. The *Koh-i-Nár* of the 22nd March also expresses joy at his acquittal, and remarks that prayers were offered in the mosques at Lahore in honour of his acquittal on the 18th March, and that he received many congratulatory telegrams and letters from his friends.)

Circulation,
80 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Hind* (Lucknow) of the 23rd March, referring to the case of Nawab Wahiu-'l-din, a native of Delhi, who has been charged with causing the death of a woman. charged with causing the death of a Hindu woman of the Saraogi caste, and committed to the sessions, states, on the authority of a trustworthy correspondent, that the Nawab is quite innocent. His servant shot at an animal from the top of his house. The shot accidentally struck the deceased, who was seated on the top of her house, and killed her. The editor argues that the Magistrate has shown partiality to the prosecution. At the time of the hearing of the case the Magistrate gave the prosecutor a seat in Court, and allowed him and his witnesses to remain together in Court. The accused is a man of good conduct. The Saraogis of Delhi bear ill-will against the Musalmans, and

the untoward accident has given them an opportunity of harassing a respectable Musalman. The story as to the accused having been in love with the deceased is false.

The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut) of the 21st March and the *Oudh Akhbar* of the 28th idem have published an account of the late *nauchandi* fair held at Meerut. The fair commenced on the 12th idem and lasted till the 19th. Some rāises attended the fair from the neighbouring districts of Bulandshahr, Muzaffarnagar, &c. Prizes were given for good horses and cattle exhibited at the fair. A darbar was held on the 18th by Mr. Fisher, the Collector. Several addresses were presented to him at the darbar, and fireworks were let off in honor of the occasion.

Circulation,
140 copies.

The *Prince of Wales' Gazette* (Meerut) of the 24th March makes some complaints in connection with the fair. (1) The stalls at the fair were not properly arranged, as for instance, the shops of Musalmans who sold roasted meat were placed opposite to those of Hindu sweetmeat-sellers and so forth. Each class of traders should have been assigned a separate place, as was done at the late Sahāranpur fair. (2) The darbar held at the fair on the 18th March by Mr. Fisher was under the management of Wazir Muhammad Khān, Tahsildar, and Mīhrbān Ali, of Gulaothi. They compelled some Hindu rāises, who had taken their seats in the first row, to retire to the second row, and seated Musalmans in their places. It is difficult to realize why Mīhrbān Ali, who is not a native of Meerut, was entrusted with the management of the darbar, and why Mr. Fisher accepted addresses at the darbar. (3) Mr. Fisher paid return visits to all the Musalman rāises, but not to the Hindu rāises, except one, viz., the rāis of Kacheshar.

The *Sahas* (the Bengali paper of Allahabad) of the 25th March states that, when on the fall of the late Conservative Government the Liberals came into power, the natives

Circulation,
275 copies.

The grievances of the natives and the Liberal Government.

were jubilant, and expected that all their grievances would now soon be redressed; but unfortunately they have been disappointed in their hopes. (1) The Liberal Government has done an incalculable mischief to this country by the abolition of the cotton import duties for the benefit of Manchester. Such an act is quite opposed to the liberal policy it professes. The abolition of the duties shows its narrow-mindedness and undue partiality towards its own countrymen. The cotton industry of India is yet in its infancy, and obviously the Indian cotton mill owners cannot at present compete on equal terms with Manchester. (2) The new Civil Service Examination Rules, which were framed by the late Conservative Government, and which have practically closed the door of the Civil Service against the natives, have not yet been changed. The natives in all parts of the country strongly protested against these rules, and the Liberal Government promised to accede to their wishes as soon as possible. But it is to be regretted that the Government has not yet changed the rules. (3) It is surprising that the Government itself has admitted that the Indian Arms Act is a very objectionable piece of legislation, and is calculated to produce disaffection in the minds of the people; but still it has not yet repealed it. (4) The reduction of the pay of Native Judges to two-thirds of that of European Judges is unjust. When the former do the same amount of work as the latter, there seems to be no reason why there should be any difference in their pay. (5) It is to be regretted that the Liberal Government is as much averse to the bestowal of high military offices on natives as the late Conservative Government was. Every Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor who comes to India makes new laws, more faulty than those made by their predecessors, in order to acquire fame. In this way the country has been flooded with laws. Lord Ripon has repealed the Press Act and introduced the scheme of local self-government. The repeal of the Press Act and the introduction

of the scheme of local self-government will prove very beneficial to the natives. But there are still many other evil laws which deserve to be repealed. We hope that Lord Ripon will remove them from the statute book, and thus show that the party to which he belongs is not only liberal in name but also in practice.

The same paper briefly refers to the opinions expressed by some Members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, disapproving of the reduction of the salt tax and the abolition of the cotton import duties, when Major Baring submitted his financial statement for 1882-83, and remarks that the cotton import duties have been abolished for the benefit of Manchester, and the salt tax has been reduced for the benefit of Cheshire. Raja Shiva Prasád did not express satisfaction at the reduction of the salt tax. He greatly regretted the gradual reduction in the number of Covenanted Civil Servants. Moreover, he said, that the Civilians were deserving of respect at our hands. These are the words of a leader of our community! The Civilians should raise subscriptions to reward the Raja.

The *Nusrat-ul-Akhbár* (Delhi) of the 24th March, in an article headed "Deori Sagar," states, on the authority of a correspondent, that as a European was returning from a hunting excursion, the wheel of a carriage of his stuck in a hole. An unfortunate native happened to pass by the place at the time. The European ordered him to pull the wheel out of the hole. He strove with all his strength to disengage the carriage, but in vain. The European kept beating and kicking him all the while. When he saw that the task was beyond his strength, and that the European would not let him go, he tried to run away. The European knew very well that there was little difference between a nigger and a beast of prey. He at once took his rifle and shot at the native, who was wounded by the bullet in his leg. He

Circulation,
80 copies.

A native wounded by a European at Deori Sagar, Central Provinces.

declared in Court that he was not aware that the rifle was loaded, and that he only intended to threaten the native. We are not surprised at this statement of the accused, but we are surprised at his acquittal by the Court.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 23rd March, referring to the Resolution of the Government of India about the Educational Commission, remarks that the Resolution clearly shows that the Government has no intention of checking the spread of high education, as has been supposed by some men, and argues that the Commission should devise a system of education for the people which may enable them to improve their industrial arts. At present every person after obtaining a little education looks to employment in the public service as the only means of earning a livelihood and abandons his hereditary trade or profession.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Mittra Vilas* (Lahore) of the 20th March states :—Our readers must be aware that the peasants in Ireland are discontented, and have been creating disturbances for some time past. They have formed a conspiracy against their English landlords and the Government, and have determined not to pay their rent or any other tax. They have even issued a proclamation to the effect that they will kill any tenant who pays rent without their permission. They have put the threat into effect in many cases, and killed the men who disobeyed their orders. Lately a tenant who had paid his rent was taken out of his house, placed on a pile of wood, and burnt. The result is that no man now dares to act in opposition to the wishes of the people. Europeans are really a very wise people. It is no doubt a most heinous offence on the part of a people to rebel against their King, but still the organization and the zeal of the Irish are deserving of high praise. What a great difference there is between their conduct and that of our own countrymen. The natives of Delhi, Multan, &c.,

created disturbances, and the only result was that they brought ruin on themselves, and fixed a stain on the character of their countrymen by their misconduct. If the Home Government wishes to re-establish its authority in Ireland, it should make satisfactory arrangements for the protection of the lives and property of those men, who obey the law, against the rebels.

The *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad) of the 26th March states

Circulation,
100 copies.

The payment of compensation to landholders in Moradabad for the land appropriated for the railway.

that those men who hold muafi or confiscated land in Moradabad will receive compensation for any portion of their land appropriated for the railway at the rate of twenty-five times the average annual income for the last three years in the case of muafi land, and at the rate of sixteen times the average annual income in the case of confiscated land. But it should be observed that the crops have greatly suffered in this district during the last three years from floods and insufficient rainfall, and therefore the landholders will suffer a great loss if the average is taken only from the income of the last three years. Compensation should be paid to them according to the average annual income of their lands for the last twelve years.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nur* of the 22nd March

Circulation,
440 copies.

Section 146 of Act X. of 1877.

says that section 146 of the Civil Procedure Code provides "when issues both of law and fact arise in the same suit, and the Court is of opinion that the case may be disposed of on the issues of law only, it shall try those issues first, and for that purpose may, if it thinks fit, postpone the settlement of the issues of fact until after the issues of law have been determined." This provision is a source of great inconvenience and loss to suitors. Suppose a suit is dismissed by the Court of first instance owing to some legal disability, and goes up to the High Court after passing through all the intermediate Courts. The High

Court removes the legal disability and remands the case for retrial on issues of fact. Now, both the plaintiff and the defendant will have again to pay the court fee and the pleader's fee in the Court of first instance, the intermediate Courts, and the High Court. Sometimes the court-fee is returned to suitors in such cases, but still they are unnecessarily put to a great deal of expense and trouble. In order to remedy the evil, it is necessary that Courts of first instance should either dispose of both the issues of law and fact at once, or should themselves first settle the issues of law by making a reference to the High Court through the ordinary channel.

RAILWAY.

Circulation
275 copies.

The *Sahas* of the 25th March publishes a communicated article in which the writer refers to some of the alleged grievances of railway servants and prays for their redress :—(1) The railway servants employed at stations get no holidays whatever throughout the year. They are only eligible for two weeks' privilege leave in one year. Even this leave is not freely and impartially given to all men every year. Some men get it after two or three years' service. The men in question have to work very hard throughout the year. The Railway Company should extend the period of this privilege leave from two weeks to one month, or at all events should make such arrangements that every man may be able to avail himself of the two weeks' privilege leave every year. (2) The Railway Company has appointed doctors for the treatment of its servants. Formerly the European and native servants received equal medical aid from these doctors, but for some years past a most unjust distinction has been made between Europeans and natives by the Company. The Europeans and Eurasians and their families receive free medical aid and get European medicines. But the natives have only native drugs administered to them, and have also to pay the doctor for the

treatment of their families. The Europeans get handsome salaries, and are generally employed at large stations, where they can easily obtain private medical aid. But the pay of the natives is much smaller, and they are generally employed at stations in the interior of the country, where no private medical aid is available. In these circumstances the distinction made by the Company between its native and European servants in regard to medical aid by the Company's doctors is very improper. (3) The telegraph signallers do not receive promotion like the other servants of the Company. There are signallers who have not received a pice increase for the last twelve or thirteen years. The fact of the matter is that when the telegraph department was separate from the traffic department, there existed an ill-feeling between the two departments, and now that the former has been placed under the control of the latter, the traffic officers wreak vengeance on the signallers by giving them no promotion. (4) When the railway servants take leave, they get free railway passes. Formerly, those men whose pay was Rs. 14 or less received third class passes, those whose pay was Rs. 15 or more up to Rs. 39 received intermediate class passes, those whose pay was Rs. 40 or more up to Rs. 300 received second class passes, and those whose pay was above Rs. 300 received first class passes. But some changes have lately been made in the issue of these passes. Now those men whose pay is below Rs. 40 receive third class passes, those whose pay is Rs. 40 or more up to Rs. 80 receive intermediate class passes, and so on. These changes are very unwise. According to the new rules a station-master whose pay is Rs. 35, and a station sweeper whose pay is Rs. 4, have to travel in the same class. Is it not derogatory to the former that he should be seated near the latter? In our opinion the Company should give third class passes to those men whose pay is Rs. 14 or below, and intermediate class passes to those whose pay is Rs. 15 or more up to Rs. 80.

LOCAL.

Circulation,
240 copies.

A correspondent of the *Riyázu-'l-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur) of the 26th March, writing from Fyzabad, states that a European officer wounded his *sáts* with a knife at Fyzabad, Oudh. wounded with a knife his *sáts* who had committed some trifling fault. When the *sáts* filed a petition against the accused in the criminal court, the court sent the petition to the accused, advising him to settle the matter amicably. The accused promised to pay the plaintiff something, and induced him to file a deed of compromise in the court. But the accused has not yet paid him what he had promised. There is really a great difference between a European and a native.

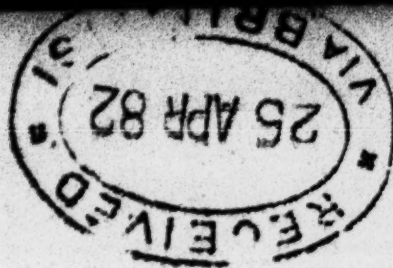
LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	Jalandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	1882. March 25th	1882. March 26th	132 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	" 24th	"	550 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Manla Bakhsh	" 21st	" 24th	176 "
4	<i>Ahmed-i-Sikandari</i>	Amroha	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husein Khan	" 23rd	" 27th	84 "
5	<i>Asna-i-Sikandari</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	" 18th	" 23rd	60 "
6	<i>Asna-i-Akhbar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	" 23rd	" 27th	110 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	" 21st	" 23rd	140 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 22nd & 25th	" 24th & 27th respectively.	1,800 "
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Mirza Faiyas Beg	" 23rd	" 26th	80 "
10	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamamdi,</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	" 24th	"	125 "
11	<i>Ahmad-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhrul-din	" 21st	" 25th	80 "
12	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 21st & 25th	" 23rd & 27th respectively.	299 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	" 18th	" 24th	135 copies.
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mir Nisar Ali	" 22nd	" 25th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
15	<i>Anwar-i-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	" 23rd	"	200 copies.
16	<i>Arya Darpan</i>	Shahjahanpur.	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-monthly,	Bakhtawar Singh	" 15th	"	402 "
17	<i>Bihar Bandhu</i>	Aligarh	Hindi	Weekly	Tota Ram	" 24th	" 25th	147 "

List of papers examined—(continued).

Sl. No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
18	<i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari</i>	Bareilly ...	Urdu ...	Weekly	Thakur Prasad ...	March 25th	1882. March 29th ...	225 copies.
19	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandari</i>	Rampur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 27th	" " ...	390 "
20	<i>Guldasta-i-Benares</i>	Benares ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Fida Husain ...	" 22nd	" 25th ...	108 "
21	<i>Gurmukhi Akhbar</i>	Lahore ...	Gurmukhi ...	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh ...	" " "	" 27th ...	300 "
22	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad ...	" 22nd & 25th	" 25th & 28th respectively.	188 "
23	<i>Salwa-i-Tar</i>	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal ...	" 24th	" 27th ...	50 "
24	<i>Karnamah</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 20th & 27th	" 23rd & 29th respectively.	250 "
25	<i>Kash Patrika</i>	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Laxmi Shankar, M.A.	" 24th	" 26th ...	645 copies (including 568 copies taken by Govt. and Local Committees).
26	<i>Kashab-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Bi-monthly,	Rev. T. Craven ...	" " "	" 25th ...	340 copies.
27	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha</i>	Benares ..	Hindi ...	Weekly	Pandit Chintamani Rao.	" 20th	" 26th ...	350 "
28	<i>Khair Khawd-i-Alam</i>	Delhi ...	Urdu ...	Ditto	Mir Husain ...	" 24th	" 24th, & 27th	110 "
29	<i>Koh-i-Nar</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali ...	" 22nd & 25th	" " "	440 copies (including 60 copies taken by Govt.)
30	<i>Lama-i-Nar</i>	Jaunpur ...	Ditto ...	Weekly	Hafiz Abdullah ...	" 5th & 12th	" 28th ...	365 copies.
31	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Sayad Jamila-l-din,	" 22nd	" 27th ...	250 "
32	<i>Lytton Gazette</i>	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Buleqi Das ...	" 24th	" " "	...

33	Mewar Gazette	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly	Gobardhan Dás	...	20th	...	24th	100	"
34	Mulla-i-Nar	Cawnpore, ...	Urdu	Ditto	Nabi Baksh	...	23rd	...	25th	37	"
35	Mir-i-Darkhshda	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	...	24th	...	29th	150	"
36	Mir-i-Namros	Bijnor ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhibu-l-Jah	...	23rd	...	"	100	"
37	Mitra Vilas	Lahore ...	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	...	20th	...	23rd	250	"
38	Nasir-i-Asim	Moradabad, ...	Urdu	Ditto	Amjid Ali	...	21st	...	"	162	"
39	Nasim-i-Akhdar	Etawah ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ruhullah Khan	...	24th	...	26th	150	"
40	Nasim-i-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pratap Krishna	...	23rd	...	27th	130	"
41	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra ...	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Dás	...	"	...	25th	300	"
42	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ambika Prasad	...	21st	...	29th	99	"
43	Nar Afshan	Ladhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Revd. E. M. Wherry,	...	23rd	...	25th	593	"
44	Nar-i-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	25th	...	"	355	"
45	Nusrat-i-Akhdar	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	...	24th	...	"	80	"
46	Oudh Akhdar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	...	23rd to 29th	...	23rd to 29th	620 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)	"
47	Oudh Punch	Ditto ...	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	...	21st	...	24th	524 copies.	"
48	Panjabi Akhdar	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Asim	...	22nd & 25th	...	27th	300	"
49	Panola Akhdar	Pattana ...	Ditto	Weekly	Rikhi Kesh	...	20th	...	23rd	...	"
50	Pragya Samachar	Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto	Pandit Dewakina- dan.	...	27th	...	27th	...	"
51	Prince of Wales Gazette.	Meerut ...	Urdu	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	...	20th	...	23rd	50	"
52	Rahim-i-Hind	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	...	23rd	...	26th	430	"
53	Rafat-i-Ain	Sialkot ...	Ditto	Weekly	Divan Chand	...	22nd	...	28th	700	"
54	Rahim Akhdar	Delhi ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Maha Narain	...	24th	...	27th	...	"
55	Rigam-i-Akhdar	Gorakhpur	Ditto	Weekly	Nizam Ahmad	...	19th & 26th	...	24th & 29th respectively.	240	"
56	Sabha Kapurthala	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Sharfa-J-din	...	25th	...	27th	115	"
57	Sadiga-i-Akhdar	Bahawal- pur.	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-L-Quds	...	23rd	...	26th	400	"
58	Sahas	Alhababad,	Bengali	Ditto	Rajni Kant Basu	...	25th	...	27th	275	"
59	Sajjan Kori Sudha- har.	Udaipur ...	Hindi	Ditto	Banahi Dhar	...	20th	...	24th	235	"



(016)

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
60	Shams-i-Allahabad,	Allahabad	Urdu	Weekly	Gobind Prasad	March 21st	1882.	...
61	Shams-i-Tar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Haider Ali	" "	" "	325 copies.
62	Sikar-i-Hind	Masnadabad	Ditto	Ditto	Hasnawid Lal	" "	" "	100 "
63	Taj-e-i-Ahmed	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Ali	" "	" "	84 "
64	Taj-e-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Wahayat Ali	" "	" "	200 "
65	Victoria Paper	Slaktot	Ditto	Four times a week.	Gyan Chand	" "	" "	1,100 "
66	Vrta Bhar	Dhar	Marathi	Weekly	Har Bhasar	" "	" "	225 "
67	Wazga-i-Islam	Ghazipur,	Urdu	Ditto	Sirsju-l-din Ahmad,	" "	" "	250 "

ALLAHABAD, }
The 3rd April, 1882. }
Goul. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.